Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of

Latter-day faints. LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVERING. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets Salt Lake City, Utah. Charles W. Penrose, - . . Editor

Ecrace G. Whitney, Business Manager One Year,
6ix Months,
7 Three Months,
7 One Month,
7 One Week,
8 Railriday edition, per year,
8 Semi-Weekly,

194-195 Times Building, New York City. In charge of B. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office.

Address all business communications: THE DESERBY NEWS, Sait Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, . MAY 9, 1901.

DEAD AND DISEASED SHEEP.

Reports of the mortality among sheep in the State and the regions surrounding, show that the extraordinary, but gentle and splendid, continuous rain that soaked the thirsty Utah earth last week, came all too soon for the sheared sheep and chilled thousands of them to death. They are left on the ground to rot in the rays of the sun, which now shine forth from the unclouded sky, and the result may be disastrous to human health and life. Some measures ought to be taken to remove

this great nuisance. Here is legitimate work for the boards of health appointed under our State laws. Dead animals are among the nuisances that are not to be allowed to remain on any street, road, ditch, pub-He place or private premises. The owners are liable to prosecution, if the carcasses are not removed. The boards of health are required to see to their removal. Anything dangerous to human life or health, is a nuisance that boards of health are empowered to In the case of these dead sheep, if

the owners or their agents cannot be found, the county is required by law to bear the expense of their burial. Sheriffs, constables and city officers are authorized to see that this provision is carried into effect. Of course if dead animals are left within city limits, the city is required to attend to their re-

This is an important matter. The rotting carcasses may breed germs of disease that, wafted upon the wind, can be carried into peopled districts, and the victims will wonder where the contagion came from. All these scattered sheep lying dead near public bighways, should be, and the law requires that they shall be, promptly burled out of sight and smell

While speaking of the fatality among the sheep in consequence of the effects of the weather upon them, just after shearing, we will refer to the statement made by the Idaho sheep inspector to the Salt Lake papers recently. He appears to be under the impression that Utah has no law in relation to the disease called "scab" in sheep. He remarked to a "News" reporter:

"Now the great mistake that the sheepmen of Utah are making, is their having no law regulating the diseases of sheep and providing for their exter-mination. For just so long as there is no law in Utah making the treatment of diseases obligatory upon the owners of sheep, just so long will the go ernor of Idaho have reason to belie that disease is prevalent in Utah or that it is at least an infected district. In Idaho we have a law that ompels all owners of sheep to dip their herds even if they are healthy and if they are infected they are obliged to dip them twice. Now it would be manifestly unjust to force this exime by permitting infected sheep from to impose upon non-resident sheep-men the same things that we require of our ewn sheep owners.

Continuing, Mr. Lowe stated that the absence of any law in Utah regulating the diseases among sheep, puts a ban lifted until such a law is put into operation and enforced. But the gentleman's argument was based on a palpable error. The Revised Statutes of Utah contain this provision;

63. Every person owning, contr or ranging sheep in the State shall have least once a year in some preparation that will kill scab, or shall be deemed

This may not have very strong bear ing upon the cases before the Idaho courts, or upon the proclamation of the Governor of that State in reference to Utab sheep, but it takes away the foundation of the inspector's argument, as to the reason for the stringent regulations and the severe discrimination

against Utah sheep grazing in Idaho. It is clear to every reasonable mind, that each State has the right to protect itself, by quarantine laws or otherwise, against the importation within its how ders of animals offlicted with injectious disease. But healthy sheep, pro dry

inspected and found to be seab, should not and may not be excluded from the public lands in an part of the Union, under the laws of the United States, In any event, it should be understood that the laws of Utah do contain requirements for the dipping of sheep, whether scabby or not, at least once a year, and also for the burfal of dead animals, and the prevention of the soread of contagious diseases, with penalties for infraction of those

regulations. THE PREACHER AND THE PAPER

Our anti-"Mormon" local contemporary, having commenced that "tangled web to weave," is now engaged in try- procedure. He is quoted as follows: ing to shuffle out of it. But a plain

a Mothodist minister, who is auxious to raks a stir by explaining to the "Morons" what they believe, said in a sermon on Sunday evening, that

"The 'Mormon' doctrine was that salfation was obtained through the obhrist and also faith in Joseph Smith a prophet, and faith in the Book of Mor non as an inspired and authoritative ould be no salvation.'

The Descret News, on Monday evenug, taking the report as authentic made a brief explanation of "Mormon factrine, showing that, "There is no ruth whatever in the statement that it be "Mormon" theory a certain belief it his life is the only condition of salvaion bereafter." And the "News" showed, further, how people desirous of hading something in "Mormon" literature on which to base a thesis, manage to bit upon sentences which they twist nto that which their fancy suggests.

The preacher then sent a letter to the News," which we published on Tuesay, denying that he said what was attributed to him in the report of his ser non, and complaining that we did not take the trouble to find out what he ud say. To this the Tribune responded y declaring that,

"The Tribune reporter got his sum

That put the matter in rather a comical light. Here was the preacher complaining that he did not say what was reported in the paper, and here was the paper affirming that the preacher was really his own reporter. There was "a pretty how-dy-do." We jocularly referred to the muddle, and now the paper, "caught in its own trap," in its usual snarling way when cornered

"The talk with the reporter was over the telephone and was incomplete."

But what of that? Over the tejephone or over the note-pad, complete or inemplete, the preacher avows he didn't ay what the Tribune printed and on which the "News" remarks were based. Of course, as we have already admitted, the "News" ought not to have depended on anything that the Tribune stated as to remarks made by public speakers. That was our mistake. To rely upon that which is unreliable is incautious, a say the least.

But the dispute remains between the reacher and the paper, after all. If he said what the paper said he said, either in the pulpit or over the 'phone, our remarks were in point direct. If he didn't say what the paper said he said, then our comments are still all right, so far as they explain our principles, and the preacher and the paper that pretended to report him can squabble it out between them. The Tribune's favorite losing argument that the "News" is a 'wilful and greedy liar," is in our conemporary's choicest and most refined style, and is so convincing that we regard it as "the end of controversy."

OUR POLICY OF PEACE.

It may have been noticed that Presint McKinley, in his address to the people that have come to greet him at different places, has not confined himself to questions of local interest, and still less to the mere moulding of phrases with nothing but oratorical worth. He has spoken on questions of world-wide importance and interest.

At El Pase, for instance, he explained the country's policy in international affairs. "Our pride," he said, "is in the arts of peace, in material and intellectual development, in the growth of our country, in the advancement of our people in civilization, in the arts, in the sciences and in manufactures." Then he went on to say, that we want to settle our differences, if we ever have any with any of the nowers of the world, by arbitration. We want to exhaust every peaceful means for settlement before we go to war, and, while we have authority to raise 100,000 troops the necessity does not exist for that number, and the intention is to naise but 75,000,

militarism, and in favor of peace. It is pense of other countries, and this should be particularly acceptable to Mexico cenerally speaking, on the true mission and alms of this country. For whatever may be the views and opinions of other nations as to the glories of the armies and navies, here the triumphs of the industries and the arts are more valued, and the stamp of condemnation | buffer state between Russia and India, is clearly imprinted on wars for con-

quest and subjugation. The individual expression of opinion on a festive occasion, even by the Presiparbor an indefinite fear for the future plans of this nation, but when that ex- | and other pression is the correct interpretation of the sentiment of the great majority of | that reason, more than any other, the the people themselves, as in this case, should dispel possible doubts and further the intimate relations that ought to exist between the United States and her neighbors in this hemisphere.

MISSIONARY CONTROVERSY.

The discussion concerning the conduct of the "Christian" missionaries in China in the matter of collecting indemnities for damage done to property and lives lost, continues in the press. The charge was that some of them had collected extravagant sums in an irregular manner. This was denied, and Minister Conger fully justified the conduct of the missionaries.

Rev. Ament, now returned from China, admitted that an indemnity was collected, and that in addition to the money paid for actual damage done, one-third of that sum was demanded and accepted for the benefit of people in distress. The propriety of this has been questioned. But he defends the

el it works to the advantage of whole community. In the various ans were people who had no property, hey had to be cared for, and it was in their support that the extra one-hird was assessed. This is one of the enciples of Chinese society that is to be commended. In this connection masky that it is the redictor of the me say that it is the policy of the ssionaries to conserve everything in society that is conducive to

This explanation is considered hardly any more satisfactory than one previously given, when the reverend gentleman wrote to the New York Sun:

In most cases, a sum equal to about third of the above mentioned insum was used more or less enssed people.' Putting the two together, it appears

hat the missionaries collected, first hough to cover the actual losses they nd their converts had sustained, and hen an additional sum "for the or for "people who had no roperty." and, consequently, had noth ng to lose. Who, it is asked, received his extra indemnity? Even friends of he missionaries admit that this feature the case is not "altogether plain." The difficulty of passing a just judg nent in the matter, at a distance and

vithout full knowledge of all the cirumstances and details, will be readily amitted. In times of excitement, such s must have prevailed at the outreak of hostilities and for some time fterwards, many things are done that aim judsment must disapprove. The dissionaties, it may be presumed, had number of destitute converts looking o them for support, and they naturally vere anxious to do something for these, and they could, of course, not postpone ction, until the diplomatic negotiations about the indemnity were brought o a close. It remains for them to explain to the satisfaction of their supporters at home, that they did not transgress the rules of equity and jus-

A question of more importance than the collection of indemnity, is that of the general attitude of missionaries in foreign lands. Do they go there as eace-makers, or is it true that they, by their contempt for existing institutions sow the seeds of strife in the midst of the people, and then, when difficulties arise, pour oil on the smouldering embers and fan the flames? A full secount of the doings of the missionaries, in China, previous to the riots, and during that time, as well as subequently, would be of great interest. In Africa it looks as if the missionary had been the herald of marching

armies, coming to take possesison of land for earthly government, rather than win souls for the Master. Greater success has, at least, been achieved in the former direction than in the latter. Africa has been parcelled out between the European governments, whether souls have been saved or not. What has been done in China? Have the missionaries done all in their power to dispel the fear that they are merely political advance agents, and to prove that they are in every sense of the word the friends and benefactors of the peomony with their profession. They are not worthy of the support of the devout people who are filling the contribution boxes. It is to be feared that the missionary spirit is no longer what it was when the messengers first went to India and to the islands of the sea. The general public has, a right to learn something about the spirit in which modern missionary enterprises are carried out.

THE AMEER ARMING.

And now it is the Ameer of Afghanis. tan that is causing uneasiness. When, at the outbreak of the Boer war he expressed his regret that he could not lend Great Britain any material aid, that was regarded as a choice bit of humor, but it now appears that he has managed to lay in a large supply of magazine riffes, and that he is boasting of his ability to raise an armed force of 00,000 men. The Ameer receives a sub-This is a plain declaration ugainst sidy of 180,000 rupees a year from the government, but he is not Any increase of his army would be looked upon with suspicion. Russia's hand is suspected in the military ambition the fickle ruler of 4,-000,000 Afghans may entertain.

Russia has so far shown herself

master in Asiatic diplomacy. There is

little doubt that the Czar is by the Asiatics regarded as the greatest pomeans impossible that Great Britain's struggle in Africa, and her position on the Chinese question, have caused the listen more attentively to such suggestions as Russian diplomats may have made. That would be serious enough, because Afghanistan is the But it is not probable that the Russians at the present time have serious designs on India. The Chinese quesbs all their attention at the it is more probable that any ons Russia may succeed in bringing about between Great Britain powers aim at the weaken. British policy in China. For ctivity in Afghanistan may military

t cure for spring fever, is quite prevalent now, is hard

If the price of corn continues to rule high the corn starch combine may have the "starch" taken out of it.

The President has carried California by storm. But, then, it is one of those renowned victories of peace, Stock transactions on the New York

exchange are tremendous, unprocedented. While many fortunes are being made yet, perhaps, the best thing to do after all is to "take no stock" in Monsigneur Martinelli now has his ed hat, When it was given to Cardi-

nal Gibbons some years ago there was a very amusing incident. After the religious ceremonies were over the band, very appropriately, played the

markable document and worthy of the mind that dictated it. Some of its provisions are unique, and the whole of it shines with the intent of the illustrious testator to deal justly, kindly and sensibly with all his immediate family and relatives. We believe the desires of the departed will be sacredly regarded and carried out by the numerous benefici-

The county commissioners have come ogether, it seems, and agreed to the appointment of W. R. Jones, Jr., as superintendent of the County Infirm-The choice is a good one, but we doubt if any man that could be selected can fill the place better than the lady who is now released. Mrs. Whipple has made a most excellent superin tendent. There has been none better in the history of the house. She had her resignation written before the change was determined upon. It is a matter of regret that the rules of party politics rendered necessary her retirement Nothing else, we are assured, was the cause of her release. Mrs. Whippie eaves the Infirmary with the blessings of the inmates, the satisfaction of the ommissioners as to her services, and the confidence and approbation of the general public. At Melbourne today there occurred

an event that will be historic in the annals of representative government. That is the opening of the Australian federal parliament. For many years the various Australian colonies have practically had autonomous government. Under it they have prospered though the various colonies have had divergent policies. Now they enter upon a new and what is essentially a national career. It is by no means improbable that in the not very distant future the Australian federation will assume a free and independent station among the nations of the earth. It is worthy of remark that all governmental tendencies in the Pacific are republican. It is so in Australia, was so in Hawaii and has been so in the Philippines. The Americas have acted as a barrier to the westward movement of monarchial institutions.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel company, has been lecturing to the students of a New York East Side night school The true notes of his address were, for boys to depend upon their own efforts and not upon influence: and to start as early in life as possible. This is certainly most excellent advice to boys, young men, and girls and young women. Self-reliance is the only true reliance, and dependence upon influence is the destroyer of As to the early starting in life there is much to be said. There may be too early a start as well as too late a start. The great thing is, the start having been made to stick to the chosen avocation through thick and thin, and to stick to it with all one's might and main. Doubt hesitation: the trying often this, that and the other; taking up one occupation and then another; these are the things that dissipate energy and to dissipate energy is the way not to

The members of the reichstag have voted to allow themselves attendance fees and railroad fare. To Americans this is the most natural and proper thing in the world. Not so to Europeans. In the old world class ideas in these matters have been perpetrated in semi-popular governments, but modern democratic ideas are beginning to prevail. When there has been no pay for members of the various forms of parliament or congress, it has followed that only those of ample means could afford to seek election to them. The consequence has been that they have re mained very largely chambers representative of the classes rather than of the masses, and have preserved their aristocratic and exclusive character In our modern civilization, when every part of the people is demanding voice in the conduct and management of the ommon business, the honor of serving the people is not enough: there must, and should be, pay that any one may serve. And it is this fact that the

reichstag has recognized. The Sons of the Revolution desire to erect a tablet at Quebec to commemorate the gallant but unsuccessful storming of that place in December, 1775, by an American force commanded by Gen. Richard Montgomery. This tentate of the world, and it is by no brave American soldier was killed while lead or his army in the assault or Quebec and the proposed tablet would be a memorial of his deeds and his death. The United Empire Loyalists' association of Ontario, Canada, bitterly opposes the suggested memorial. A protest prepared by the president of the association declares that "such a monument would be an insuit to the sentiment of this country." "We want no foreign monuments on Canadian soil,' he adds, "extolling the virtues of our enemies." It is a noble sentiment that prompts the Sons to want to erect this monument, but the wisdom of the movement is very doubtful. Some years ago some enthusiastic admirers of Maj. Andre, among who was Cyrus W. Field, erected a monument to him at Tarrytown. It was blown up, and no attempt to re-crect it was ever made. The place to honor a here is in his own country, and monuments to his memory should be erected upon his

LUZON PACIFIED.

Sacramento Record-Union. The news from the Philippines is that of before has there been such a tum-ling of insurgents over each other to urrender. Five of the really formidable leaders of the late insurrection have just come in and surrendered with their forces and arms, Depart-ment 1 of Northern Luzon is now cleared of the enemy and is wholly under American control. But one man panic. It is unlikely that Callies, after he recent wholesale breaking away of als colleagues, will now long hold out

New York Evening Sun. Alejandrino and Tinio, the Filipino statement of the constituent facts in the complication will suffice to settle the whole business in the public mind.

The Tribune stated last Monday that

"Let it be understood that the clan is the unit of Chinese society, not the individual. The clan is responsible for the actions of its members. If a member set goes wrong, the whole community is held responsible. If one member is issue of the Deseret News. It is a re-

though the ablest American cavalrymen had been put on their trail. Alejandrino was regarded as the probable successor of Aguinaldo, and Tinio had a devoted following among the fighting Filipinos. The most conspicuous leader remaining in the field is Gen. Cailles. Having been guilty of many atrocities, he is an outlaw and should be treated as

Milwaukee Wisconsin. Since hostilities have been suspended

in the Philippine Islands, the secretary of war has come to the conclusion that 76,000 men will be sufficient for the maximum of the army. The law authorizes 97,000 men. Secretary Root experiences considerable difficulty in recruiting a sufficient number of men to make up the 76,000 soldiers. He finds the cause to be that military operations are suspended for so long a time to come, that the average American has no tempta-tion to enter the service. He wants fighting and promotion. Ordinary camp life is very distasteful to him.

San Francisco Chronicle. The great mass of the population of the islands will be enjoying peace, and, with the knowledge that their civil liberties are being enlarged under American rule and practical self-government in their grasp, they will probably prove as loyal to American law and institutions as the inhabitants of other territory acquired by the United States through the operation of treaties entered into at the close of previous wars. As it is the Philippine commission has its hands full now in the work of organizing civil gov Island group. The service of the army will soon be reduced to that of simple police duty, for the preservation of or-der and the strengthening of the hands of the civil authorities in their administration of the laws.

Kansas Clty Star. Aguinaldo's recommendations to the Filipinos seem to be taking effect, in pite of the protests of the insurgents in this country.

New York World.

And now Alejandrino, next to Aguinaldo the most influential of the Filipino eaders, has surrendered unconditional-At this rate the President can before long begin to put in operation his promised plan for giving the inhabitants of the Islands self-government.

New York Mail and Express. The Tagals are climbing into the band wagon, and the "anti-imperialists" are mounting their dankeys and taking to the timber. From the administra-

CALT LAKE THEATRE,

Geo. D. Pyper, Manager.

Evenings at 8:15. Matinees at 2:15. THREE NIGHTS AND SATURDAY BARGAIN MATINEE,

TONIGHT. Special Engagement.

A ROYAL FEAST OF FUN. The Comedian,

ore pronounced success than What Happened to Jones?" Absolutely clean-positively Whole-some and especially unctious. A legitimate comic play, played by players of distinguished talents. Everything bright, fresh and strictly high class. SOUVENIR MATINEE SATURDAY.

A handsome photograph to every PRICES-Night, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Matinee, children under 12, 25c; adults, 50c. Sale of seats today at 10 a. m.

NEXT ATTRACTION. Three Nights and Matinee, beginning Monday, May 13.

HENRY MILLER AND COMPANY Monday evening and Wednesday Mati-

nee, double bill, 'Gudgeons' and "Frederick

Lemaitre." Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, "Heartsease."

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Brokerage House of JOHN C. CUTLER, JR., STOCKS & BONDS

Bought and Sold. Bank and Commercial Stocks. Securities. Tel. 127. 36 Main St.

A. L. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Dealers in Rock Springs, Castle Gate, Grass Creek, Diamond, Lump, Nut and Slack. Prompt delivery and clean coal.

OFFICE, CODBE-PITTS' DRUG STORE. Yards Second South and Third West.

The greatest cure for stomach Or headache sharp and keen, Are Ripans Tabules, for they Bring peace to intervene.

10 For 5 Cents At Drng Stores.

CLASSES STOP HEADACHES

If you are subject to head-ach is which medicine falls to permanently cure have your eyes evanined. If ransed by eye strain glasses will care them. A slight imperfection in the nerves or insicles it of en sufficient to cause an amost constant headache. Corre tiv adjusted glasses put the eyes in perfect focus and recleve all strain-cause remove decleves in the eyes in perfect focus and recleve all strain-cause removed decleves in the decleve all strain-cause

FNAMINATION FREE RUSHMER, THE EYE EXPERT, 73 W. 180 SOUTH ST

Spring Housecleaning

Spring Housecleaning

Foring storms frequently come together, but the sewife who buys her Carpets, Curtains, and Decorations at Z. C. M. I. is made sledge that the House Furnishings wery best, and that they have have done at ony other have done at ony other son Z. C. M. I. Car-

Best and Cheapest

Furnishings ever offered in this market. It is worth your while to inspect them, even if you do not intend to buy, there are many new weaves, new patterns, new styles, up to the very latest development in Twentieth Century art. When you need fine

Curtains, Carpets, Wall Paper Decorations, Shades, Rugs, Etc. All of good quality, none shoddy-make, the very best

place to secure them and to save money in your purchases is at Z. C. M. I. We have everything good that you want in the House Furnishings line, and all at the lowest prices. Come and see.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Saponifier.



PENNA SAIT MFGCC genuine unless Pennsylvania Sait Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid.

Ask your grocer for it and take no other. ROYAL are protected

of Royal

Successors to Watson Brothers. Dealers in all kinds of Cut

Stone for Buildings, Curbing. STONE Cernetery Coping, Etc. OFFICE AND YARDS-22 to 31 North Sixth West street, Sait Lake City.

"THE GREAT SALT LAKE

Present and Past,"

JAMES E TALMAGE. Ph. D. F. R. S. E., F. G. S. Professor of Geology, University of Utah.

A Book of 116 Pages, beautifully illustrated. The first complete and authentic work on the renowned saline sea.

Postage prepaid. For sale by the Deseret News and

Price 25 Cents.

all news dealers.

ADVERTISE

Want Columns OF THE DAILY

Change in offect March 14, 1911.

IT COSTS

No ad. taken for less than 20c.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST.

R. G. DUN & CO., THE MERCANTILE AGENCY. EORGE RUST. - General Manager Utah, Idaho and Wyoming.

Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City.

6+80-00+8+9+103: 24048 6844 FIF YOU WISH TO ADVERTUSE IN NEWSPAPERS ANYWHERE AT ANYTIME Call on or Write

E.C. DAKE'S ADVERTISING AGENCY 64 & 65 Merchants' Exchange SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BOYS' CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS

Wear-50c-Waists 50c-Each-50c Waists-50c-Each

A splendid Waist at any price. L. D. S. Knit Garments \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, &

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

THE SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

The bearings of a bicycle are one of the most important and vital parts of a bicycle.

The famous Cleve of the features that so popular the world BEARINGS material the best for the purpose, but the greatest care is lavished upon it to produce

used except at great intervals.

absolute accuracy. That this has been obtained is easily conceived. No inequalities, or "the hard spots in our adjustment" are found in either cones or cups. All CLEVELAND BEARINGS are so constructed, giving a bear ing so nearly approaching absolute perfection that no oil need be

CLEVELAND BICYCLES FROM \$40.00 TO \$75.00.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG GUN



GRAND **OPENING**

Kolitz's

Beautiful Summer

Liarden

The only one in the city. An attractively-fitted up resort. The refreshing waters of a beautiful fountain play day an night. Music and flowers. A cosy retreat for pleasure and for rest.

land bearings are one

over. Not only is the

that can be selected

have made that bicycle

Saturday, May 11, 1901 PROGRAMME.

From 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. I will serve to Ladles and Gentlemen visiting my establishment, free of

Fine Frozen Punch. From 2 to 6 p. m. My regular Saturday candy sale.

will sell my famous ITALIAN CHOCOLATES AT 350 LB and BROKEN BUTTERCUPS AT He LB From 7:30 p. m and the balance of the evening. I will continue my programme with a grand open-air concept by

Held's Military Band,

And present every lady with a souvent box of my best chocolates. KOLITZ,

KONFECTIONER AND KATERER

. . . Salt Lake and Ogden.